

September 1st.—The Rev. F. W. Hope, President, in the Chair.

A new species of Goliath Beetle, sent from Cape Palmas by Dr. Savage, and a new Australian *Phasma*, were exhibited by the President.

Capt. Parry exhibited *Goliathus Smithii*, *Passerini*, and other rare *Coleoptera* from Port Natal.

Mr. Samuel Stevens exhibited *Mythimna turca*, *Alcis sericearia* and *roboraria*, *Eupithecia togata*, Hb., *Phycita Abietella*, *Graphiphora rhomboidea*, *Polia tinctoria*, *Triphæna fimbria*, *Cucullia Lychnitis* and other *Lepidoptera*, chiefly from Black Park, most of which had been set according to a plan which he has adopted in order to obtain great uniformity in the position and deflexion of the wing. The plan consists in having a slab of cork cut with a longitudinal groove down the middle for the reception of the bodies of the moths, and with the sides sloped for laying out the wings, the slopes being so cut as to bring the apex and hinder margin of the wing to nearly the same level as the lower portion of the thorax. Setting-boards with different-sized grooves and slopes are of course required for different-sized insects.

Mr. Douglas exhibited eight new species of small *Lepidoptera*, since described and figured in the 'Zoologist.' Also a variety of other rare species, including a specimen of *Orthotania quadrana*, Hübner, taken at West Wickham on the 27th of May.

Mr. Bedell exhibited numerous specimens of a small moth, *Gracellaria V-flava*, and its metamorphoses, taken in a wine-cellar, the larvæ of which are supposed to feed on *Rhacodium cellare*. Likewise a specimen of the rare *Acronycta Alni*, taken on hazel at Box-hill on the 11th of August.

The following memoirs were read:—

The continuation of a memoir "On the New Holland *Cryptocephalidæ*." By W. W. Saunders, Esq.

PLEOMORPHA, W.W.S.

Head vertical, immersed in the thorax nearly up to the eyes. Antennæ short, 1st joint robust, pyriform, 2nd short, turbinate, 3rd to 6th slender, gradually increasing in length, 7th to 10th broad, triangular, terminal joint broad, ovate. Thorax transverse, rounded and gibbous in front, with the centre of the hind margin produced. Elytra rounded at the apex, forming with the thorax an obtuse oval.

From the distinctly-serrated club of the antennæ of the minute insects composing this genus, the author thinks the true place of it is not far from *Clythra*.

Sp. 1. *Pleomorpha Davisii*, W.W.S. *Head rufous, with a black transverse line; antennæ rufous, club black; thorax rufous; elytra punctate-striate, testaceous, with the base, suture and apex black. Length $\frac{10}{100}$ ths of an inch.—Taken near Adelaide by Mr. Davis. In Mus. Brit. and Westwood.*

Sp. 2. *Pleomorpha ruficollis*, W.W.S. *Head black, with a patch*

of rufous on the face; antennæ rufous, club black; thorax bright rufous; elytra dark bronzed green, punctate-striate. (Cryptocephalus æneipennis, Dej.?) Length $\frac{8}{100}$ ths of an inch.—Inhabits Van Diemen's Land. In Mus. Westwood.

Sp. 3. *Pleomorpha rufipes*, W.W.S. Head dark bronzy brown; antennæ rufous, club black; thorax and elytra dark bronzed brown; legs bright rufous, with dusky tarsi. Length $\frac{8}{100}$ ths of an inch.—Inhabits Van Diemen's Land. In Mus. Westwood.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

Dec. 10, 1846.—Professor Balfour, President, in the Chair.

A letter was read from M. Lange and other Danish botanists, offering to supply Scandinavian specimens in exchange for British, and transmitting a catalogue of the Danish Flora, with the regulations of the Scandinavian Association for the exchange of botanical specimens. In the list there are 1285 Phanerogamous species enumerated, 263 of which are not found in Britain; and thirty-nine species of Ferns, of which six are not British.

The following communications were read:—

1. Dr. Balfour read an account of a botanical trip which he had made with some of his pupils to Clova, Glen Isla, and Braemar, in August last. Dr. Balfour alluded in an especial manner to the Alpine Flora of the British Isles, the Scandinavian type of Prof. E. Forbes, and illustrated it by a complete series of specimens, arranged according to the natural system on pasteboard, so as to be seen at one view. He noticed Prof. Forbes's theory as to the mode in which the plants migrated at the glacial epoch. He also alluded to the geological nature of the district visited, which is the richest in Britain as regards Alpine species, and the character of the Flora on the different kinds of primary rocks, especially granite and mica-slate. Specimens of the rarer species collected during the excursion were exhibited, among which the following are interesting as having been found in new localities, or rediscovered in old ones:—*Carex rupestris*, abundant in Glen Dole, the specimens being unusually large; *Poa Balfourii*, near the falls of the Whitewater, and also in Glen Isla and on Lochnagar; *Poa cæsia*, in Glen Isla; *Poa laxa*, and the variety *flexuosa* of Parnell, Lochnagar and Glen Dole; *Luzula arcuata*, Lochnagar; *Saxifraga rivularis*, in several new stations on Lochnagar, some specimens six inches long; *Gentiana nivalis* in a new spot in Glen Isla, specimens varying from $\frac{1}{10}$ th of an inch to six inches in length; *Ranunculus acris*, var. *pumilus*, Wahl., Lochnagar; *Phleum alpinum*, rocks near Loch Brandy; *Carex vaginata*, abundant on Ben na Muick Dhui; *Carex curta*, var. *alpicola*, more correctly *C. Persoonii*, near the summit of Lochnagar; *Woodsia hyperborea*, rocks in Glen Phee; *Hieracium nigrescens*, Ben na Muick Dhui; and *H. inuloides* in Glen Clova.

Dr. Fleming expressed doubts as to the correctness of Prof. Forbes's theory regarding the migration of the Scandinavian Flora, and no-

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